

A NEW SPECIES OF *PHYLLOCOPTES* (ACARINA: ERIOPHYIDAE) FROM ROSE^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT: *Phyllocoptes linegranulatus* is described from rose. A detailed description and a plate are given.

DESCRIPTORS: Acarina; Eriophyidae; *Phyllocoptes-linegranulatus*; new-species.

This is the fourth Nearctic *Phyllocoptes* sp. (Acarina: Eriophyidae) to be described from *Rosa* sp. This species differs from those previously described by having the design on the cephalothoracic shield composed of dashes or granulations, rather than solid lines. Further, it differs from *P. slinkardensis* Keifer (1966) by having the microtubercles less sharply spinulate. It differs from *P. fructiphilus* Keifer (1940) by having pointed microtubercles and more lines on the female genital coverflap, and from *P. adalius* Keifer (1939) by having one less ray in the featherclaw, and more lines on the female genital coverflap.

The following description and the characters illustrated are based on Keifer's terminology (1952):

Phyllocoptes linegranulatus, n. sp.

Female 160 μ long, 62 μ wide; fusiform; color yellow-white to white. Rostrum 21 μ long, curving downward; antapical seta 7 μ long. Shield 45 μ long, 50 μ wide, subtriangular with pointed anterior lobe over rostral base; median line granular, present

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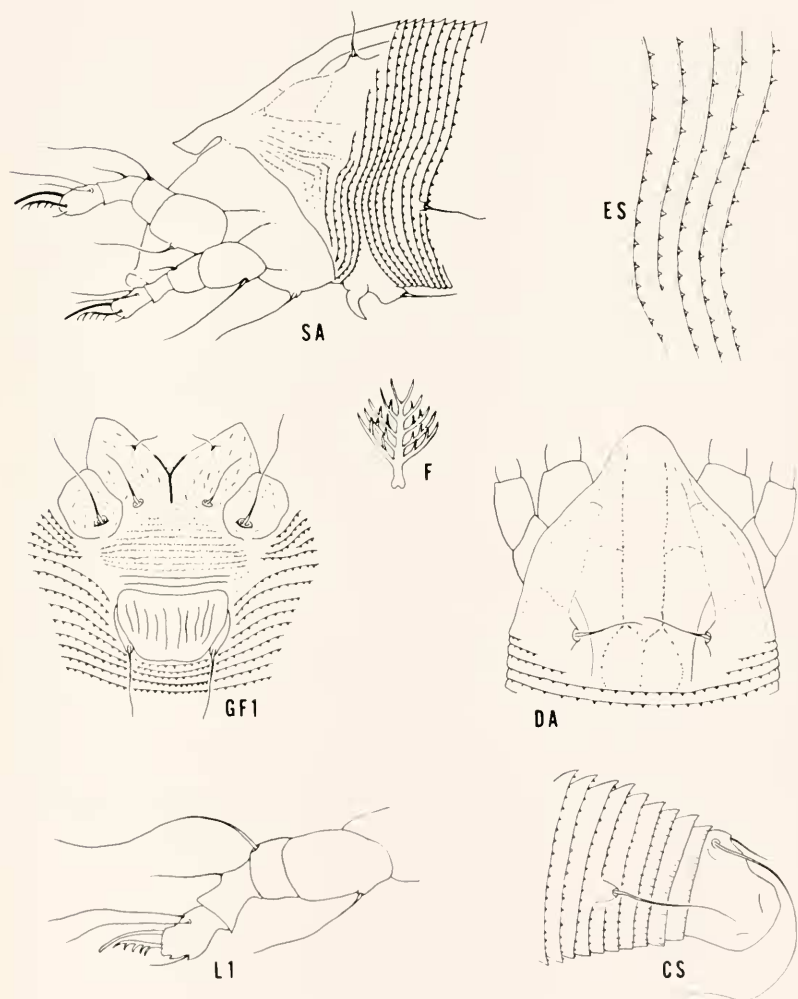


Figure 1. *P. linegranulatus*, adult female. SA, side view of anterior section; ES, lateral rings and microtubercles; GF1, female genitalia and coxae; F, featherclaw; DA, dorsal view of shield; L1, left anterior leg; CS, side view of caudal section.

only on posterior 1/4 of shield where it arises from rear margin to form a Y-shaped mark that touches the admedian lines. Admedian lines of dashes and granulations arise at rear of shield where they curve to touch the median Y, then continue anteriorly towards shield lobe. First submedian lines present, arising from base of dorsal tubercles and extending anteriorly towards shield lobe. A cross line connects admedian with submedian at about midpoint. A branch off the submedian just ahead of the dorsal tubercle curves back centrally to rear shield margin. Outer submedians present, running laterally from partial ring at rear of shield, converging towards first submedian line with short cross line present. Partial rings present below dorsal tubercle. Dorsal tubercles 22 μ apart; dorsal setae 14 μ long. Foreleg 30 μ long; tibia 6 μ long, with seta; tarsus 7 μ long; claw 8 μ long, curved and tapering; featherclaw 5-rayed. Hindleg 26 μ long, tibia 4 μ long, tarsus 6 μ long, and claw 9 μ long. Coxae ornamented with short curved lines and dashes; anterior coxae divergent with moderate sternal line. First setiferous coxal tubercles farther apart than second and ahead of the anterior coxal approximation. Second tubercles ahead of line across third tubercles. Abdominal thanosome with rings somewhat wider dorsally. Microtubercles acuminate. Lateral seta 17 μ long, on ring 9; first ventral seta 16 μ long, on ring 23; second ventral sets 15 μ long, on ring 42. Telosome with 5-6 rings, completely microtuberculate. Telosomal seta 28 μ long. Accessory sets 6 μ long. Female coverflap 22 μ across, 14 μ long, with about 10 longitudinal lines; seta 14 μ long.

Male: Not seen.

Type Locality: Wooster, Ohio.

Collection Data: June 16, 1968 by Makoto Kawase.

Host: *Rosa* sp., a cultivated hybrid rose.

Relation to Host: The mites were found in high numbers in association with chlorotic leaves.

Type Material: A type slide to be deposited in the U.S. National Museum, and a paratype slide to be on file in the Institute of Acarology, Columbus, Ohio. A second paratype slide and dried mites retained in the collection at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

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